

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1903

VOL. XIII. NO. 251

## THE HOUSE LEADERS WENT DOWN TO DEFEAT

### The Report on the Philippines Coinage Bill Rejected

It Had the Sanction of Civil Governor Taft, but the Substitute Was Supported by Secretary Shaw and Other Treasury Officials, Whose View Was Further Supported by the Democratic Members of the House—The Naval Committee's Investigation to Be Made Public.

Washington, January 22.—The house leaders went down to signal defeat today when by a vote of 146 to 128 was rejected the Philippine coinage bill reported by the insular affairs committee and was adopted the substitute offered by the minority for the introduction of an amendment of the currency coinage system in the islands. The insular committee includes in its membership the chairman of the most powerful committee of the house, Mr. Cannon, chairman of appropriations; Mr. Hitt, chairman of foreign affairs; Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means; Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate commerce; and Mr. Tawney, chairman of the committee on expositions.

The report of a bill to establish a gold standard in the islands and to authorize the coinage of silver pesos of 45 grains to be made legal tender at the rate of two pesos for one gold dollar. The majority of members made a gallant fight for their bill but a considerable number of the republicans, on the final vote under the lead of Mr. Hill of Connecticut, Mr. Fowler of New Jersey and Mr. McCall of Massachusetts joined with the democrats and carried the substitute.

The fact that Secretary Shaw and other high treasury officials were quoted on the floor as favoring the substitute helped the overthrow of the committee bill.

Their opinions were advanced against those of Governor Taft and other members of the Philippines commission. The substitute passed provides that the lawful money of the United States shall be legal tender in the Philippines and declares that the coinage laws of the United States shall be in full force there. It provides for the redemption of the Mexican and Spanish silver, not including Mexican pesos imported into the island after March 15, 1903, at their bullion value as declared from time to time by the Philippine commission, the silver coin authorized by the Philippine government not to be redeemed at the rate of two pesos for one of United States currency.

After six months no coin except that of the United States shall be legal tender with the following proviso: "That all debts except those otherwise provided for in the contract existing on the date when this act shall take effect or contracted within six months thereafter shall be payable in silver coins now in circulation in the Philippine islands or in the lawful money of the United States at the rate of exchange expressed at the time by the Philippine commission."

The bill provides that the persons coined under the Philippine government act and the Mexican and Spanish coin when redeemed or received for public dues on the above basis shall be coined in the United States mint authorized to be established in Manila.

**THE LESSER INVESTIGATION.**  
Washington, January 22.—The house committee on naval affairs today obtained authority from the house to prosecute a formal investigation of the charge made by Representative Lessler of New York that attempts had been made by corrupt means to influence his action with respect to appropriations for submarine torpedo boats. Prior to bringing before the house the resolution authorizing the investigation the naval committee considered a report made by one of its sub-committees of inquiry that the sub-committee be

authorized to send for persons and papers.

The house gave the requisite authority immediately. After assembling this afternoon the naval committee held a long session outlining its methods of procedure.

It was decided to begin the investigation at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Witnesses were summoned to be present and it was stated by members of the committee that the taking of testimony will begin tomorrow. It was decided to admit representatives of the press to the hearings and that the investigation should be conducted by a full committee. It is stated that the committee proposes to make a searching inquiry.

It was decided to summon as witnesses those persons whose names have been brought before the committee in the statement made before the sub-committee which conducted the informal investigation and also such others as Chairman Foss might deem important witnesses. The names of the witnesses who are to appear will not be disclosed by the committee. The same reference was maintained as yesterday. No official statement as to the facts disclosed by the sub-committee's investigation was made.

**ANTI-TRUST BILL TODAY.**  
Washington, January 22.—Representative Littlefield, chairman of the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee to which all anti-trust bills were referred, tomorrow will report to the full judiciary committee a bill which has been drawn and adopted by the sub-committee. Several weeks have been devoted to the preparation of the bill. The committee considered some twenty-five or thirty measures. The bill will be offered as a substitute for the publicity bill introduced by Littlefield at the last session.

**COLORADO FAILS TO MAKE A CHOICE**

A Midnight Joint Session of Democrats Effecting Nothing.

Denver, January 22.—At midnight the joint session of the democratic members of the senate and house adjourned after being in session since noon today. A ballot for United States senator was taken at five o'clock tonight. Forty-five votes being cast for Teller. When the session began fifty members were present, one less than the number necessary for the choice of a senator. Immediately a call for absentees was made and men were sent in search of Representative Kelley of Montezuma county.

Their efforts were fruitless, however, in spite of the fact that over a score of men hunted the town over. It was said that Kelley had been kidnapped by the opponents of Teller. The democratic members of the senate retained possession of the senate chamber and announced their intention to remain there until a senator was chosen or the session expires.

**LONG NOMINATED.**

The Chance of the Kansas Republican Caucus.

Topeka, Kan., January 22.—Congressman C. L. Long was nominated by acclamation this afternoon by the republican legislative caucus as candidate for United States senator.

All the other candidates withdrew. The nomination will be ratified in a joint session to be held next Tuesday.

**STOCKS.**

New York, January 22.—The drift of prices in today's stock market was still listless and hesitating, and reflected nothing more than the shifting whims or hopes of room traders whose opinions absorbed the total dealings.

**SEE** the beautiful display of Plumes, Boas, Fans, and Novelties in the Salesroom at Producer's Prices.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT CARLOS

### Some Venezuelan Blood Shed by German Shells

#### Scientific Interest Mainly Lies in the Ineffectual Fire of the German War Vessels.

Maracaibo, January 22.—The bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruisers Vineta, Panther and Falke was continued yesterday afternoon until six o'clock. It was resumed this morning at daybreak. The first shells were hurled at the fort at 4 o'clock at long range.

At six the Panther being of light draught closed in and again became actively engaged. The fort replied. At three o'clock the engagement was proceeding as feverishly as yesterday. Twelve dead and fifteen badly wounded Venezuelan soldiers were counted in the fort at seven o'clock last night by the correspondent of the associated press.

The Panther left her position close to Fort San Carlos, which she took up earlier in the day, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and joined the Falke, which ship was half a mile outside the bar and about five miles from the fort. At 5 o'clock the correspondent of the Associated Press in a rowboat approached the side of the fort out of range, and from this point witnessed the long-range fire of the German cruisers, which continued from 3 until 6 o'clock.

The Vineta and the Falke were close together and nearer the fort than the Panther. The first two vessels at a range of four and a half miles poured in a continuous rain of shells upon the fort and only stopped firing with the advent of dusk at 6 o'clock. At this hour the German vessels retired seaward, after having made a second ineffectual attempt to land troops in the village of San Carlos, situated at the base of the fort. At 7 o'clock Wednesday after the correspondent who was accompanied by a government telegraph operator bearing a telegram from President Castro to the commandant of San Carlos, landed on the island and entered the fort. The walls of the fort were terribly hammered and there were many evidences of the firing. Twelve dead Venezuelan soldiers were counted behind the walls and fifteen other men seriously wounded were lying on a low platform.

The fort is literally covered with pieces of broken shells. It was seen that a great many of the German shells had not exploded. The magazine had a very narrow escape, two shells having come within an ace of penetrating it. The walls of the fort which face toward the entrance of the lake suffered particularly and were greatly damaged. It is estimated by the commandant General Bello, that the German ships fired more than 1,600 shells at Fort San Carlos.

Although the damage inflicted upon the fort was very great, it is not all that could be expected from a continuous fire from modern high-power guns. The village of San Carlos suffered greatly. The aim of the gunners appears to have been inaccurate, for more than 60 per cent of their shells exploded in the village before reaching the fort.

The cannon mounted at San Carlos have not sufficient range to reach the Falke and the Vineta, so the fire from these vessels was not returned, as they kept out of range of the Venezuelan artillery. The Vineta and Falke are of too great draught to cross the bar. The Panther alone can do this, and this fact explains why the last mentioned cruiser was the only one to come in close to the fort.

Some of the artillery on the fort has been destroyed by the German fire, but there are still five guns that can be fired. General Bello is a soldier of remarkable courage and daring. He has shown great bravery, and is in no way intimidated. He will not abandon this fort but will resist as long as it is possible for him to do so.

He swears that on January 17th, the occasion of the first bombardment, the Panther fired upon him first without reason and without provocation.

The report that the biggest of the three attacking vessels was either an English or Italian ship is untrue. It is known that all three of the vessels are German. The Venezuelan gunboat Mirandol is in Lake Maracaibo. It was doubtless the intention of the Panther in trying to pass the fort to get into the lake to capture this vessel. The passage over the bar that leads into the lake is narrow and the fort commands it.

General Bello is confident that he can sink the Panther if she attempts to get by with the fire of the five guns that remain to him.

Wednesday night passed without incident and the garrison of Fort San Carlos rested from the fight of the day and made preparations for what the morning might bring.

**THE ITALIAN VIEW.**

Rome, January 22.—The second bombardment yesterday of Fort San Carlos by the German warships has produced an unfavorable impression here, as the necessity for a recourse to violence is considered to have passed.

A fisherman from the village of San Carlos has arrived here in a canoe with his family. Two of this man's children were killed by shells from the German guns. He reports that more than twenty-five Indian fishermen have been killed or wounded at San Carlos. The fishermen there are helpless. Last night there was a popular demonstration on the streets of this town. The people paraded but there were no words of hatred or insults as

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they passed German stores which are numerous in Maracaibo.

**CARACAS ASKS WHY.**

Caracas, January 22.—The German bombardment of Fort San Carlos is incomprehensible here. The shelling was begun without any warning whatever. All the foreign residents of Caracas are greatly dissatisfied at this action of the German warship, especially as the Venezuelan government maintains a fair and generous attitude in the matter of claims. The correspondent here of the Associated Press questioned Foreign Minister Baralt today concerning the bombardment. Mr. Baralt said: "What more can we do than accept the terms of the powers and send Mr. Bowen with full powers from Venezuela to negotiate at Washington? Have we refused to agree to the terms?"

**A PLAGUE SCARE.**

Durango, Mex., January 22.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by information that a man who came overland from Mazatlan has been taken ill with the plague at Coyotes, state of Durango. The patient was immediately sent to an isolated place.

**A SIX-ROUND AFFAIR.**

Savannah, Ga., January 22.—Dan Dougherty, formerly bantam champion, knocked out the Cohen of England in six rounds tonight.

## DELAWARE SENATOR NOT YET CHOSEN

### President Roosevelt Says He Is Taking No Part in the Scrap.

Dover, Del., January 22.—One ballot without any result was taken for United States senator today.

Washington, January 22.—In view of the claims which have been made by both sides in the senatorial contest in Delaware it is authoritatively stated that the president has not interfered in the matter in any way whatever.

The democrats will hold another caucus on Monday morning to consider the withdrawal of former Senator Kenny as the caucus nominee for one of the senatorial vacancies and to nominate other distinguished democrats to be voted for from time to time during the deadlock. This it is contended will have the effect of again stirring up the anti-addicks republicans who have asserted that they could not deal with the democrats to defeat Addicks until the twenty-one democrats presented a less vigorous partisan as their candidate for senator.

**ORIENTAL SAVAGES.**

Statement by Mr. Stickney Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, January 22.—At today's meeting of the interstate commerce commission A. B. Stickney, president of the Great Western road appeared for the purpose of defending his action in making a seven-year contract with the big packers on the basis of greatly reduced rates which led to the present investigation. Mr. Stickney's defense was couched with an attack upon the Chicago Livestock exchange and upon its competitors claiming the former as barometer and the latter as Oriental savages.

In his criticisms of the Chicago Livestock association he declared that the company whose assets were a few chairs and an office desk, collected during the 1901 commissions amounting to \$2,500,000 against an income of \$2,415,556 received by the Union Stock Yards company and that these commissions amount to over forty per cent of the total freight charges upon stock brought into Chicago.

**WEATHER TODAY.**

Washington, January 22.—Forecast for New Mexico and Arizona: Fair Friday; Saturday cooler northern portion; Friday, Wyoming—Snow, colder Friday; Saturday, fair, warmer.

## THE TOWN OF BUTTE A LABOR CENTER

### All Western Bodies Will Affiliates With the A. L. U.

Butte, Mont., January 22.—President Dan McDonald of the American Labor union announced today that that body would be swelled by the affiliation of 38,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Railway employees with headquarters in Denver.

The amalgamation will work an epoch on history of labor in the west. President McDonald has just received a formal application from President George Eaton, president of the United Brotherhood of Railway employees at San Francisco asking for a charter of affiliation.

"There is no doubt," says Mr. McDonald, "that the American Labor union will grant this charter at an early date. The accession of the brotherhood will swell the number of the A. L. U. to something over a hundred thousand and make it a formidable rival of the American Federation of Labor in the east as well as in the west."

**Henry Wood**  
(Formerly treasurer and manager of Cobre Grande—now Greene Consolidated—Copper Co.)  
Especially competent to adjust mining corporation books and accounts.

## STATEHOOD ENEMIES HAVE BREATHING SPELL

### Senator Quay Need Not Be in a Very Great Hurry

He Did Not Press His Motion for a Continuous Session, as Members of the Senate Wanted to Attend a White House Reception Last Night—The Application of the Pennsylvania Pressure Will Probably Be Made on Monday and Will Be Kept Up Until Something Breaks.

Washington, January 22 (Special).—There were no developments of consequence today in the statehood contest. There being a reception tonight at the White House which many senators desired to attend, Mr. Quay decided not to move for a continuous session. He has decided to wait until Monday to press the fight. In the meantime he will permit the immigration bill to be considered.

In the opinion of close observers he has the situation well in hand and can afford to postpone the final struggle a few days. Senator Stewart of Nevada managed to get into the debate today on the statehood side and contributed more interesting remarks.

**C. C. RANDOLPH.**

**NEW MEXICAN ARGUMENT.**  
Addressed to the Senate in Behalf of the Omnibus Bill.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 22.—Both houses of the legislative assembly of New Mexico late this afternoon passed the following memorial to the United States senate: Be it resolved,

"On February 2, 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo entered into between the United States and the republic of Mexico, the territory embraced within the territories of New Mexico and Arizona was ceded to the United States.

"That by that treaty the government of the United States solemnly pledged the people of the ceded territory that the same would be incorporated into the union of states and the people thereof admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States.

"That the national conventions of the republican and democratic parties have repeatedly pledged the support of their representatives in the United States senate and house of representatives to the admission of the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to the sisterhood of states. That the house of representatives in compliance with treaty obligations, its members passed a bill to enable the people of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states.

"That the said bill embodies the hopes and aspirations of the people of New Mexico who are well fitted to assume the form of government provided for in said bill as is evidenced by the fact that New Mexico has made more educational progress during the last decade than any other part of the nation.

"That within her boundaries there is taxable property of the value of more than \$200,000,000; that New Mexico has 80 acres 14 miles north of Phoenix; all in alfalfa, with 1/2 share Maricopa water,

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